THE

HERBERT SERIES

OF

SHORT SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMAR.

BOOK IV.

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FOR BEGINNERS;

BEING

A PLAIN DOCTRINE OF WORDS AND SENTENCES.

BOOK THE FOURTH.

OF COMPLEX SENTENCES, AND THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE.

BY

J. M. D. MEIKLEJOHN, M.A.

Here a little, and there a little.

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1866.

AN EASY ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS.

ERRATA.

In page 29 for *dale* read *dole*.

it may also consist of ...

an extension may consist of one word or of several words; we are now to see that it may also consist of a sentence. We have seen that a subject or an object may consist of one word or of several words; we shall now find out that it may also consist of a sentence. So it is that language grows, from words, through phrases, into sentences. Just like a plant, which first brings forth buds, then leaves, then the stalk, which itself again repeats the threefold process. And so, a sentence may produce or have grafted on itself new words, which may grow into new phrases,

which may grow into new sentences—which may themselves go on repeating this threefold process. And the one process is just as natural as the other.

But, seeing that a sentence is a statement that makes *complete* sense, and seeing that an enlargement, an extension, or a subject, cannot make by themselves complete sense, it will be well to give a different name to a sentence when it is equal to an enlargement, or to an extension, or to a subject. It will be well to call them *clauses*. Because, though they have all that goes to make a sentence, that is, both subject and a predicate, yet they cannot stand by themselves—they are not independent, they do not of themselves give us complete sense. For example,—"The man is dead" is complete sense. "Who drove the cart" is not complete sense. But, "The man who drove the cart is dead" is complete sense again.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Adjective-Sentence or Adjectival Clause.

☞ It must be remembered:

1. *That an Adjective is a Noun-marking word;*
2. *That an Enlargement is always an Adjective or equal to an Adjective,* i.e., *that an Enlargement marks Nouns.*

Let us take the sentence: "An energetic man is sure to prosper." Here the enlargement is the **word** *energetic.*

Let us alter the sentence into: "A man of energy is sure to prosper." Here the enlargement is the **phrase** *of energy.*

Let us alter it again: "A man who is energetic is sure to prosper." Here the enlargement is the **sentence** or clause *who is energetic*—"Who is energetic" is a sentence, because it has a subject and a predicate—the subject being the word *who*, and the predicate being the words *is energetic.*

We call the sentence, "*Who is energetic,*" an Adjective-sentence, because it marks the noun *man;* and we know that all noun-marking words are called Adjectives.

As an Adjective-sentence or clause, then, is equal to an Adjective, it is plain that it may be joined to any noun that we please, to mark it. An Adjective-sentence can, therefore, be attached to:

1. The Subject.
2. The Object.
3. Any Noun in the sentence.

Thus in (1): *The wood that we gathered is all burnt,* the Adjective-sentence is attached to the Subject.

in (2): *The hungry seamen ate the food that we brought them,* the Adjective-sentence is attached to the Object.

in (3): *He fell into the stream that runs near our house*, the Adjective-sentence attaches itself to the Noun *stream*.

Or, *The stout man, in the dark overcoat, that fits so badly, is my uncle*, where *that fits so badly* is joined the Noun *overcoat* in the Enlargement.

The Adjectival clause is generally introduced by such words as *who*, *which*, or *that*; but we must be very careful to guard ourselves against any such mechanical and commonplace ways of finding out an Adjectival clause. All we have to do, and all we need do, is to ask ourselves the question:

Does this clause mark any Noun? If it does, then it must be an Adjectival clause.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Adverb-sentence or Adverbial Clause.

☞ It must be remembered:

1. *That an Adverb is a Verb-modifying, or Adjective-modifying, or Adverb-modifying word;*
2. *That an Extension is always either an Adverb or equal to an Adverb*, i.e. *that an Extension modifies Verbs, Adjectives, or Adverbs.*

Let us again take three sentences:

1. He sits *here*,
2. He sits *in this room*,
3. He sits *where I am*.

It is plain that the **word** *here* is equal to the **phrase** *in this room;* and that the phrase *in this room* is equal to the **sentence** or clause *where I am*. The word, the phrase, and the sentence have not all quite the same shade of meaning; but they all do the same thing, they all *perform the same function*, they all modify the Verb *sits*, they are all extensions of the Predicate *sits*. Here, again, the word rises into the phrase, and then comes to its highest form in a clause, which is built into a sentence.

An Adverb always modifies a Verb, or an Adjective, or another Adverb; therefore an Adverbial clause must do the same.

1. In the sentence: "*I will go where you lead*," the Adverbial clause *where you lead* modifies the VERB *go*.

2. In the sentence: "*His agony was such that it drew tears from all in the room*," the Adverbial clause [*that*] *it drew tears from all in the room* modifies the ADJECTIVE *such*.

3. And in the sentence: "*He was so ill that he could not speak*," the Adverbial clause *that he could not speak* modifies the ADVERB *so*.

The fact, however, is, that an Adverbial clause is

almost always found joined to the Predicate, and not to Adjectives or Adverbs in other parts of the sentence.

And just as an Adjectival-sentence is always equal to an Enlargement, so an Adverbial-sentence is always equal to an Extension.

Adverbial sentences are often divided into those relating to *time, place, circumstance, condition,* &c. But we have persistently refused to divide Adverbs into these classes; and we must also refuse in the case of Adverbial Sentences. It is our duty merely to keep our eyes fixed on the important question, and to pay attention to no other—that is, the question:

What is the *function* of this sentence? *Does it modify a Verb, an Adjective, or an Adverb?*

If it does, then it is an Adverbial-sentence.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Noun-Sentence or Noun-Clause.

☞ It must be remembered:

1. That a Noun is a Name;
2. That a Subject or an Object must always be a Noun.

Let us again take three sentences:

1. His absence is much regretted.
2. His being absent is much regretted.
3. That he is absent is much regretted.

Here the **word** *absence*, the **phrase** *being absent*, and the **sentence** *(that) he is absent*, are all equal to each other. The word *absence* is a Noun; and the phrase *being absent*, and the sentence *(that) he is absent*, are each equal to a Noun. All three are the Subjects to the Predicate *is much regretted*, or the nominatives to the Verb *is*.

Here again the Noun rises through the phrase into the complete sentence. But we must take care not to fancy that any Noun can be changed into a phrase and then into a sentence. It is indeed true that it *can* be done; but it is not always good English when you have done it. For example, we can say: "Walking is pleasant;" but it would be very clumsy and very bad English, to say "That a man should walk is pleasant."

A Noun-sentence or clause is of course equal to a Noun. Therefore a Noun-sentence can stand wherever a Noun can stand. It may be:

1. A Subject, as:

   "That I have taken away this old man's daughter is perfectly true." Here the sentence "I have taken away this old man's daughter" is the Subject of *is true*.

2. An Object, that is:

   (*a*) A Direct Object, as: "I know where he is." Here the sentence "(where) he is" is the Object of the Transitive-Verb *know*.

(*b*) The Object of a Preposition, as: "*They held a consultation about how they should feed the white elephant.*

(*c*) The Object of an Adjective, as: "*I was certain* [*of the fact*] *that he would die.*" Thus there would seem to be a Preposition understood.

3. A Noun in some other part of the sentence, that is:

(*a*) A Noun in apposition.

"The fear that he was dead overcame her." Here the Noun-sentence, *that he was dead*, is in apposition with the Noun *fear*.

(*b*) A Noun in the predicate.

"In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not the exactness of peculiar parts." Here the Noun-clause, "What affects our hearts," is a part of the predicate.

In such sentences as (1), it is customary to employ the Pronoun *it*; thus, "It is perfectly true that I have taken away this old man's daughter." Here the word *it* stands as a temporary and representative subject, and enables us to put the real subject at the end of the sentence. This is one of the most common uses of that curious word *it*. For example: "It is useless to go." Here we use the word *it* to save us from having the clumsy sentence: "To go is useless." Again: "It is plain that he won't come," is used instead of "That he won't come is plain."

CHAPTER IV.

RECAPITULATION.

We now know that:

1. An Adjective-sentence or clause is equal to an Enlargement, or to an Adjective.

2. An Adverbial-sentence or clause is equal to an Extension, or to an Adverb.

3. A Noun-sentence or clause is equal to a Subject, or to an Object, or to a Noun in any other part of the sentence.

The following table will show the gradual growth of *words* into PHRASES, and then into SENTENCES:

Enlargement or Adjectival Attribute.	Subject.	Predicate.	Object.	Extension or Adverbial Attribute.
The daring	poacher	caught	the hare	yesterday.
The daring —, heedless of the warning	poacher	caught	the hare	in a trap.
The daring —, who cared nothing for the warning	poacher	caught	the hare	soon after he had set the trap.

It is perfectly plain that the *words*, *phrases*, and *sentences* in the above all perform the same FUNCTION, and are therefore all *grammatically* equal to each other.

CHAPTER V.

The Building of Sentences.

It is self-evident that a complex sentence may consist of any number of subordinate sentences or clauses, and one principal sentence. That is, we can add on to the subject as many Adjectivals as we please, to the predicate as many Adverbials as we please, and to any other Noun, or Verb, or Adjective in the sentence as many other subordinate sentences as we please. For example, a simple sentence would be :

"The gardener sold the fruit."

Adding an Adjectival to the subject *gardener*, we have :

"The gardener, who is engaged at Mr. Mann's, sold the fruit."

Adding an Adverbial to the predicate *sold*, we have :

"The gardener, who is engaged at Mr. Mann's, sold the fruit when the market was over."

Adding an Adjectival to the object *fruit*, we have :

"The gardener, who is engaged at Mr. Mann's, sold the fruit, which was not quite ripe, when the market was over."

It is plain, moreover, that we could go on adding subordinate sentences to these subordinate sentences, and then subordinate sentences to these other subordinate sentences, pretty much as we pleased. The limit to this would, of course, be prescribed by our own good taste and judgment as to how much ought to be in a sentence.

It is usual to have some system of *notation* for the marking of these subordinate sentences; and perhaps the simplest system is the following:

Principal sentence	A
Subordinate Adjectival-sentence	a
Sub-subordinate ,, ,, ...	a^2
Sub-sub-subordinate ,, ...	a^3 and so on.
Subordinate Adverbial-sentence	b
Sub-subordinate ,, ,, ...	b^2 and so on.
Subordinate Noun-sentence	c
Sub-subordinate ,, ...	c^2 and so on.

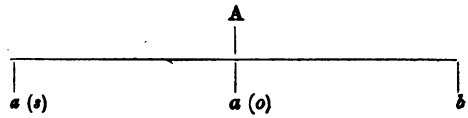
All subordinate sentences of the same *kind* and *rank* are said to be *co-ordinate*. Thus all the a's are co-ordinate with each other; all the a^2's; all the b's, and all the b^2's; and so on.

Let us take the sentence we have just built up:

The gardener sold the fruit	A
Who is engaged at Mr. Mann's	$a\,(s)$*
Which was not quite ripe.....	$a\,(o)$*
When the market was over	b

* The *s* and *o* indicate that these clauses are attached respectively to the *subject* and to the *object*.

And the formula would be :



CHAPTER VI.

Of the Connectives of Subordinate Sentences.

The one point on which we must always keep our attention fixed is the *function* performed by each subordinate sentence. We must not permit ourselves to be led astray for one moment by the appearance of the introductory word or connective—that is a quite secondary affair. For example, an *Adverb* may introduce a Noun-sentence, as : "I don't know when he will arrive." Here *when he will arrive* is the Object of the Verb *know*, although it is introduced by the Adverb *when*. The following is a list of cases in which the character of the connective does not correspond with the character of the sentence :

I. Adjectival clauses may be introduced :

(a) By Adverbs, as :

"The time *when he will arrive*, (= at which he will arrive) is uncertain." "Knowledge is the wing WHEREWITH *we fly to heaven*."—SHAKSPERE.

"What's the natural cause
WHY *on a sign no painter draws*
The full-moon ever, but the half?"—BUTLER.

(b) By a Relative understood:

"'Tis distance [that] lends enchantment to the view."—CAMPBELL.

"I found the grapes [which] I had hung up were perfectly dried."—DEFOE.

II. Adverbial clauses may be introduced:

(a) By a Conjunction:

As, "If he permits me, I will go."

(b) Or by a Preposition:

As "They made ready the present *against* Joseph came at noon." Genesis, xliii. 25. [This is *old*, and of course elliptical.]

III. Noun clauses may be introduced:

(a) By an Adverb:

As "I don't know *how* he is."

(b) By a Conjunction:

As "He asked *if* the child was well."
"He told me *that* I must go to London."

PART IX.

CHAPTER I.

OF COMPOUND SENTENCES.

A sentence which is composed of two or more principal sentences, that is, which contains two or more principal predicates, is called a compound sentence. Let us take, for example, the sentence from Shakspere:

> **Men's evil manners live in brass;**
> **Their virtues we write in water.**

Here there are two distinct sentences; but, for the sake of greater vividness and force, they are condensed into one. There is no *grammatical* reason for their being rolled into one. The reasons for the junction of such sentences are reasons connected with the sense, or with logic, or with the principles of style. In fact, nothing is grammatical that does not connect itself in one way or another with the six ideas of Verb, Noun, Adverb, Adjective, Preposition, and Conjunction. With these six ideas alone, and their forms, has grammar to do. Hence the theory and

principles of compound sentences have no proper place in grammar, except in so far as compound sentences are CONTRACTED SENTENCES.*

CHAPTER II.

OF CONTRACTED SENTENCES.

A contracted sentence is a sentence in which one predicate is made to apply to two or more subjects, or one subject is made to apply to two or more predicates. There are of course other varieties of contraction; but these are the chief.

For example, in the sentence: "He went and returned in an hour," the two predicates *went* and *returned* apply to the one subject *he*. Such a sentence is said to be contracted in the SUBJECT. That is, the subject is not repeated for the two predicates.

Again, in the sentence: "John and James walked to London," the two subjects *John* and *James* belong to the one predicate *walked*. This sentence is therefore said to be contracted in the PREDICATE.

And, just as a subject may have two or more predicates, and a predicate may have two or more subjects,

*Although, however, we do not go into the question of the *nature* of compound sentences, we must preserve the term, as such sentences are constantly occurring.

so a Transitive Verb in the predicate may have two or more objects. For example: "The carpenter made two *chairs* and a *table* in a day."

There is a kind of contracted sentence that is very easily confounded with a complex sentence. This is the case where the connective between the two sentences is the *relative* or *connective pronoun which*, instead of *and*. Let us take the two sentences:

(1) I met the watchman, who told me there had been a fire.
(2) I met the watchman, who looks after the premises.

In (1) the *who* is simply = *and he;* and the second sentence ought to be considered as a principal sentence. In (2) the sentence beginning with *who* is attached to the previous sentence as an adjective. The one *who* is a simple *connective;** the other is a *limitative*.

When the relative stands for a sentence, it ought to be regarded as a mere connective. Thus: "The Prussians have seized Dresden, which was little expected by King John." Here the *which* is = *and this;* and therefore the two sentences may be regarded as co-ordinate principal sentences.

An ambiguity often arises from a doubt as to whether the relative is a mere *connective* or a *limitative*. Thus: "His conduct surprised his English friends who had not known him long," may mean it surprised those of his friends "who had not," etc, in which case *who*

* This use of the *who* has probably come to us from the Latin.

is limitative, and "who had not known" is an adjectival subordinate sentence; or it may mean—"and they had not known," etc., in which case, the second sentence is a principal one. If the second meaning is the one intended, it would be better to have a comma at *friends*, and to write—"His conduct surprised his English friends, who had not known him long;" or to use the relative *that*, and to say—"*that* had not," etc.

Or, take the sentence: "The next winter which you will spend in town will do much for your health." This may mean two things according to the pointing. If there is a comma after *winter* and *town*, then the sentence "which you," etc., is a principal sentence, and the *which* is = *and it*.

THE MATTER OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CHAPTER I.

Historical Sketch of the Language.

The English language belongs to the set of languages which are included under the term *Indo-European*, and to the particular family of languages called *Gothic*. Ancient Gothic tribes were settled in the South of this island before the beginning of the Christian era; and, by the end of the third century, Frisians, from the coast of Holland; Angles, from the lower Elbe; and Saxons, from the part of Germany which is now called Hanover and Oldenburg, had gained for themselves a permanent footing on the east and south-east coasts.

The ancient Britons, who spoke a language called Keltic—which has no relationship with the Gothic—were gradually edged off into Wales, Cornwall, the north-west of Scotland, and other parts of the island by successive immigrations of Danes, Saxons, and Normans. The Keltic words surviving in our language are very few; and they are chiefly the names of natural features or of objects common in a some-

what low state of civilisation, though found also in higher conditions. Such are the names of rivers, as *Thames, Severn, Trent;* of hills, as *Mendip, Chiltern, Malvern;* of counties, as *Devon, Wilts, Kent;* of towns, as *London, Dover, Liverpool.* The following common words are also Keltic :—*Basket, cart, trap, gown, pike, crag, whip, bran, cloud, plaid, crockery, tartan, darn, wire, mattock, mop, rasher, rug,* etc.

Additional Keltic words are :

1. Names of places beginning (*a*) with ABER—the mouth of a river, as *Arbroath* (formerly *Aberbrothwick*), *Aberwick*, shortened into *Berwick*, at the mouth of the Tweed; (*b*) with CAER—a fort, as *Carlisle, Carnarvon, Caerleon;* (*c*) with DUN—a hill, as *Dumbarton, Dunmore, Huntingdon;* (*d*) with LIN—a deep pool, as *King's Lynn, Linlithgow;* with LLANN—a church, as *Llandaff, Llanberis, Launceston* (= Stephen's town); (*e*) with TRE—a town, as *Coventry* (= *Convent town*); with INVER—the mouth of a river, as *Inverness, Inverary*, etc.

2. Common words : as *button, crook, kiln, flannel, gyves, gruel, welt, mesh, rail, glue, tackle, coat, pranks, balderdash, happy, pert, sham.*

The Scandinavian or Norse element is found chiefly in the provincial dialects of Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire; and in the names of places on the east coast, from the Wash up to the Shetland Isles. In these provincial dialects we have *force* for *waterfall, gar* for *make, greet* for *weep, ket* for *carrion, lile* for *little*, all of which are pure Scandinavian words. In the names of places, we have *by (village)* in *Whitby, Grimsby, by-path*, etc.; *fell (hill*, Norse *fjeld)*

in *Scawfell, Crossfell,* etc.; *gill* (a *ravine*) in *Ormesgill; scar* (a *steep rock*) in *Scarborough;* and *tarn* (a *small deep lake*) in *Tarnsyke,* etc.

There are said to be in England 1373 names of places of Danish or Norse origin. The counties whose provincial dialects contain the Norse element in largest measure are Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire—all on the east coast. We find it, too, in the names of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney—ey, ea, oe,* being different forms of the Norse word for an island.*

There is also a very large Latin element in the language. This was introduced at various times—to a small extent during the occupation of the island by the Romans, from A.D. 43 to 480, and to a larger extent on the introduction of Christianity by the Roman missionaries, A.D. 596. The words imported during the former period relate chiefly to military affairs—such as *castra* (a *camp*) which we find in *Chester, Manchester,*† *Doncaster, Lancaster, Winchester,* etc.; *strata (paved roads),* which is visible in *Stratford, Stretford, Streatham,* etc.; *vallum (a rampart),* which we find in *Old Bailey* and *bailiff*; those in the latter period chiefly to ecclesiastical matters, as *altar, chalice, font, pagan, stole, sacrament,* etc. Then, during and after the revival of learning in the fifteenth century, when Latin was the language in which books were universally written, there was poured into the

* For example: Athelney = Noble's island; Anglesea = Island of the Angles; Jersey = Caesar's island.

† The eighth cohort of the Fourth Legion, which had its head-quarters at Chester, lay at Manchester.

English an enormous number of words, many of which have, however, not kept their footing in the language. This importation from the Latin language has gone on ever since, and is still going on even at the present time. But probably the largest contribution of the Latin element to our language has been made indirectly through the French. This contribution was made chiefly by the introduction of the Norman-French language and literature, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and by the armed immigration of the Norman-French under William the Conqueror. The Latin element in English comprises ten-fortieths, or one-fourth, of the whole; the purely English (or, as it is sometimes called, Anglo-Saxon) element twenty-five fortieths. The remaining five-fortieths are made up of Keltic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Italian, Persian, Hindostanee, and in fact, of words from almost every language of the globe.

A large number of the words brought in with the introduction of Christianity in the end of the sixth century were also Greek, as *alms*, *bishop*, *deacon*, *hymn*, *martyr*, *priest*, *psalm*, *synod*, *clerk*, etc. About the same time were introduced such Latin words as *anchor*, *bench*, *capital*, *castle*, *circle*, *crown*, *fever*, *muscle*, *school*, *table*, etc.

The Latin terms introduced by the Normans relate, as we might expect, chiefly to feudal arrangements, to war and to law. Such are: *Peer*, *tenant*, *armour*, *chivalry*, *captain*, *fealty*; *case*, *statute*, *advocate*, *estate*, *justice*.

The following are some of the words which other languages have contributed to ours, though in smaller numbers:

ARABIC: *Admiral*, *alkali*, *alcohol*, *almanac*, *algebra*, *alcoran* (and other words beginning with *al*, which means *the*), *caliph*,

chemistry, cipher, coffee, cotton, lemon, mohair, opium, ottoman, scullion, sofa, tambourine, tamarind, zenith, zero, etc.

HINDOSTANEE: *Bamboo, caste, curry, sugar, toddy, muslin,* etc.

CHINESE: *Congou* (and other names of teas), *mandarin, tea, junk, nankeen,* etc.

PERSIAN: *Azure, bazaar, caravan, dervish, indigo, jackal, lilac, orange, sepoy, shawl, turban,* etc.

ITALIAN: *Bravo, canto, ditto, portico, studio, stucco, stanza,* etc.

SPANISH: *Alligator, cargo, cigar, negro, mosquito, parasol,* etc.

DUTCH: *Boom, skipper, schooner, sloop, yacht,* etc.

HEBREW: *Abbott, abbey, cabal, cherub, seraph, Satan,* etc.

AMERICAN: *Hammock, squaw, tomahawk, wigwam,* etc.

The importance of the Latin element may be seen from the fact that from the words

pono (to place)	we have	250	English words,
plico (to fold)	,,	200	,,
capio (to take)	,,	197	,,
specio (to see)	,,	177	,,
mitto (to send)	,,	174	,,
teneo (to hold)	,,	168	,,
tendo (to stretch)	,,	162	,,
duco (to lead)	,,	156	,,

The Greek element is also productive. From

logos (a word)	we have	156	English words,
grapho (to write)	,,	152	,,

One hundred and fifty-four Greek and Latin roots yield to the English language nearly 13,000 words.*

Words, in the onflow of time, change both in form and in meaning Almost every word in the language has changed so much since our Saxon ancestors settled here, that old English and new English seem two

*Angus, p. 46.

different languages. Let us take the Lord's prayer at three different periods :

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

EARLY SAXON. *About* 700 A.D.	SAXON of 890.	OLD ENGLISH. *Wyclif*, 1380.
Uren Faeder thilc arth in heofnas, sie gehalgud thin nama, to cumath thin ric. Sig thin willa swa is in heofnas, and in eorthu. Ure hlaf (*a*) ofer wirtlic sel (*d*) us to daeg and forgef us scylda (*b*) urna, swa we forgefan scyldgum urum & do inlead usith in custnung. Ac gefrig (*c*) urich from ifle.	Faeder ure (*d*) thu the eart in heofenum, (*e*) Si (*f*) thin nama gehalgod (*g*) to-be-come thin rice geweorhte thin willa on eorthan (*h*) swa swa (*i*) on heofenum. Urne (*k*) daeghwamlican (*l*) hlaf (*a*) syle (*d*) us to daeg. And forgef us ure gyltas (*m*) swa swa (*l*) we forgifadh urun gyltendum (*n*) & ne gelaedde thu us on costenunge. Ac alys us of yfell. Sothlice.	Oure fadir that art in hevenes, Halowid be thi name, Thi kyngdom come to. Be thi wille don in erthe, as in hevene. Geve to us this day oure breed ovir other *substaunce*. And forgeve us oure *dettes* as we forgiven our *dettouris*, and lede us not into *temptacioun*. But *delyver* us from yvel. Amen.
(*a*) Hence *loaf*. Hence *hlafford*. Lord=*bread* or *loaf-giver*. *Hlafdige*, lady. (*b*) *Scylda*, debts, from *scealan*, to owe. Like German, *schuld*. (*c*) Make free. (*d*) Syle, give, hence give-for-money=sell.	(*d*) *Ure*, gen. pl. of *ic*, I. (*e*) *Heofenum*, dat. pl. (*f*) *Si*, third pers. pres. sub. of *Wesan*, to be. Like German, *Sei*. (*g*) *Gehalgod*, past part. of *halgian*, to hallow. (*h*) Eorthan, dat sing. (*i*) *Swa swa*, so so=so as. (*k*) *Urne*, possessive. (*l*) *Daeghwamlican*, daily. (*m*) *Gyltas*, acc. pl. (*n*) *Gyltendum*, dat. pl. of *gyltend*, a debtor.	[The words in italics are Latin.]

From these specimens it will be seen that the chief change that has taken place is to be found in the gradual dropping of all inflexions. The Article, Noun, and Adjective, used to be inflected for gender, number, and case; and the old English had five cases. Almost the only inflexion of any importance we have retained is the form for the possessive case. The Verb was also

elaborately inflected for voice, mood, tense, number, person, gerundive forms, &c. Of these inflections we have now very few.

But the meanings of words have also changed—and changed enormously; just as the value of a coin or the fashion of a dress might alter. Thus we have—

	Which formerly meant	Now means
Bombast	Cotton	Pompous and wordy style.
Boor	Tiller of the ground	Ill-mannered person.
Villain	Farm labourer	Deceitful and wicked man.
Pagan	Villager	Ignorant of the Gospel.
Gazette	Small coin	Newspaper.
Lumber	What was put in a *Lombard's* room	Useless things (in America, *timber*).
Treacle	Syrup made from vipers	Molasses.
Stationer	A man with a *station* or stall for selling goods	A man who sells paper, &c.
Stool*	A chair	A chair for the feet.
Romance	The Roman language	A story.
Cheque	A chequered cloth for counting money	A piece of paper used in paying.

But, though the Latin element forms a quarter of the language taken as a fixed quantity, it does not form anything like this proportion of it as a moving, living power. That is, the spoken language of men and women is almost entirely pure English—or, as it is commonly called, Anglo-Saxon—all the common words

* This is a capital instance of the degradation both of *word* and *thing* under Norman influence. The Normans probably put their feet on the Saxon chair.

of every-day use, all the joints of the language, all that makes it an organism, all the words that express the *life* of individuals and of the nation, are pure English. In one word, all that makes a language a language is English; the Latin element merely fills up gaps and interstices. In the *fixed* language, the Latin part is not large; in the language *in motion* it is still smaller.

Careful analyses have been made of the styles of different writers, from the earliest times down to our own. It has been found that, out of every forty words, from twenty-nine to thirty-eight are pure English or Saxon. Thus, in Macaulay's Essay on Bacon there are thirty Saxon words out of every forty; while in the New Testament there are thirty-seven. In our language, as it is *spoken*, the proportion must be still higher. We come, therefore, to the following results:

I. In the *fixed* language (*i.e.* the language in the *Dictionary*), there are 25-40ths Saxon.

II. In the *moving* language, as *written*, there are 33-40ths ,,

II*a*. ,, ,, ,, as *spoken*, ,, 36 to 39-40ths ,,

"One word may be spoken or written ten times or a hundred times oftener than another, and may be spoken oftener than written; and this is most true as to what have been called the Irregular Nouns and Verbs. They are the *heart and lungs* of English speech, always at work, and forming its greatest strength. The so-called Irregular Verbs *To Have*,

To Be, and *To Do*, are used oftener than all the other twenty thousand Regular Verbs put together."*

* Hyde Clarke.

CHAPTER II.

Composition of Words.

In Book II. we saw that a large number of words shot out from the same stem—that, for example, the words *dig, dyke, ditch* all spring from the root *dic*, which means *to dig*. We are now to see that words have a strong tendency to combine with each other. For example:

I. With a Noun we may combine

(a) A Noun, as:	*Merchant-tailor, mouse-trap, Queen-dowager, waistcoat.*
(b) An Adjective, as:	*Slow-worm, blue-stocking, grand-father, Good-Friday.*
(c) A Verb, as:	*Make-shift, pastime = (passtime,) Brimstone, = (burning-stone,) drawbridge, Shakspeare, pick-pocket.*
(d) A Preposition, as:	*Outlaw.*
(e) A Phrase, as:	*Penny-a-liner, Goodbehere,* (a proper name.)

II. With an Adjective we may combine

(a) A Noun, as:	*Head-strong, fool-hardy, Arm-strong, blood-red, nut-brown, lily-livered, sea-green, cove-shaped.*

(b) A Noun and *ed*, as: *Open-hearted, loud-voiced, three-edged, long-legged.*
(c) An Adverb, as: *Ill-bred.*
(d) Another Adjective (used as an Adverb) as: *High-born, fresh-blown, all-present, all-powerful, red-hot.*

III. With a Verb we may combine

(a) A Noun, as: *Backslide, waylay, browbeat.*
(b) An Adjective (used as an Adverb) as: *Fulfil, = (fill full,) fine-draw, new-model, vouchsafe = (guarantee safe.)*
(c) A Preposition, as: *Overlook, overdo.*
(d) An Adverb, as: *Out-run, out-go, out-wit.*

IV. With an Adverb we may combine:

(a) Another Adverb as: *Well-nigh, heretofore.*
(b) An Adjective, as: *Thoroughly, nowhere, almost.*
(c) A Preposition, as: *Hereafter.*

V. With a Preposition we may combine:

(a) A Preposition, as: *In-to.*
(b) An Adverb, as: *Out of.*
(c) A Noun, as: *In-side.*

All these words are called *compound* words. But when one of the *compounded* words loses its form or its significance, the word is said to be derived. Thus *dom* meant *jurisdiction* or *authority*, and *earldom* meant the *jurisdiction* of an earl. The word *dom* is now no longer used separately. Thus *ashore* is = *on shore;* but the *on* has been shortened into *a*. And therefore the words *earldom* and *ashore* are called *derived* words.

I. Verbs are derived from Nouns or Adjectives by a change of accent, as from :

(*a*) Ab'sent	comes	absent'.	Con'voy	comes	convoy'.
Ac'cent	,,	accent'.	Pres'ent	,,	present'.
Com'pound	,,	compound'.	Pro'test	,,	protest'.
Con'tract	,,	contract'.	Reb'el	,,	rebel'.
Con'vict	,,	convict'.	Sur'vey	,,	survey'.

It is to be observed here that the Verb has the accent always on the last syllable.

(*b*) From Verbs, by changing the root vowel, as from:

	Trans.		Intrans.		
(1)	Raise	comes	Rise.	Chill comes	cool.
	Lay	,,	Lie.	Sop ,,	sip.
	Set	,,	Sit.	Slap ,,	slip.
	Pain	,,	Pine.	Quell ,,	quail.
	Drop	,,	Drip.	Fell ,,	fall.
	Chop	,,	Chip.	Spit ,,	spot.
	Roll	,,	Reel		

(2) by modifying the final consonant, as from :

Dog	comes	dodge.
Drive	,,	drift.
Pink	,,	pinch.

(3) by modifying the last consonant and the root-vowel :

Dip	comes	dive.	Shove	comes	shift.
Drag	,,	dredge.	Twine	,,	twist.
Drench	,,	drink.	Stay	,,	stanch.
Wrench	,,	wring.	Wake	,,	watch.
Clutch	,,	cling.	Gnaw	,,	gnash.
Hang	,,	hinge.	Mould	,,	melt.

In almost all of the above cases it is an intransitive that comes from a transitive.

(4) by the addition of *s*, with other modifications. (The *s* seems to add strength or force to the Verb). As from

Crack	comes	*s*cratch.	Patter	comes	*s*patter.
Crunch	,,	*s*crunch.	Broad	,,	*s*pread.
Cut	,,	*s*cud.	Quell	,,	*s*quelch.
Hew	,,	*s*aw.	Dip	,,	*s*teep.
Hem	,,	*s*eam.	Tread	,,	*s*traddle.
Hoot	,,	*s*hout.	Drain	,,	*s*train.
Heat	,,	*s*eethe.	Reach	,,	*s*tretch.
Heave	,,	*s*hove.	Throw	,,	*s*trew.
Ramble	,,	*s*cramble.	Tumble	,,	*s*tumble.
Lash	,,	*s*lash.	Weigh	,,	*s*way.
Mash	,,	*s*mash.	Wet	,,	*s*weat.
Meet	,,	*s*mite.	Well(up)	,,	*s*well.
Melt	,,	*s*melt.	Warp	,,	*s*werve.
Moulder	,,	*s*moulder.	Wing	,,	*s*wing.

(5) By the addition of *c*, which represents the old prefix *ge* and has a *collective* force. As from :

Heap	comes	coop.	Ram	comes	cram.
Link	,,	clink.	Rumple	,,	crumple.
Lump	,,	clump.	Row	,,	crawl.
Light	,,	glitter.	Rend	,,	grind.
			Wag	,,	quake.

II. Nouns are derived from Verbs.

(*a*) by modifying the root-vowel, as from :

Beat	comes	bat.	Sell	comes	sale.
Bind	,,	bond.	Scrape	,,	scrap.
Deal	,,	dale.	Sit	,,	seat.
Drive	,,	drove.	Shoot	,,	shot.
Feed	,,	food.	Sing	,,	song.
Knit	,,	knot.	Strip	,,	stripe.
Ride	,,	road.	Strike	,,	stroke.

(*b*) by modifying the final consonant, as from :

Advise comes	advice.	Gird comes	girth.
Dig ,,	ditch.	Strive ,,	strife.

(*c*) by doing both, as from :

Bake comes	batch.	Hack comes	hatchet.
Break ,,	breach.	Hold ,,	hilt.
Blow ,,	bloom.	Wake ,,	watch.
Dig ,,	dike.	Weave ,,	woof.

CHAPTER III.

Of Different Forms of the Same Word.

We must not confound the case of two forms of the same word with derivation. There is in the language a pretty large class of duplicates, which have found and kept a footing, and which the genius of the language has contrived to employ with different meanings and for different purposes. As in the German story of the Magician's Apprentice, the lad splits the demon he has summoned in two with an axe, and the demon becomes two demons; so the one word, split into two by a mistake in spelling or a dialectic difference in pronunciation, becomes thereby two words. For example, we have, with different significations :

Band and	bond	Francis and	Frances
Bleak ,,	bleach	Lurk ,,	lurch

Brat	and	brood	Philip	and	Phillis
Brake	,,	breach	Snake	,,	sneak
Burser	,,	purser	Sop	,,	soup
Chaw	,,	jaw	Stud	,,	steed
Clot	,,	clod	Tamper	,,	temper
Deal	,,	dole	Trice	,,	thrice
Drill	,,	thrill	Vend	,,	vent
Dumb	,,	dammed	Wake	,,	watch
Float	,,	fleet	Writhe	,,	wreath

Real derivation occurs when from one common root springs a number, as in the words given in Part II., and the following :

ROOT SCEOT. (To throw.)

Shoot.....To throw (out of a gun). The same word in its modern spelling.

Shut.....To throw to—the door. The same word differently spelled.

Shoot.....Of a tree. What is thrown out by the tree.

Shot.....What is thrown out of a gun.

Shout.....A sound thrown from the mouth.

Shuttle.....An instrument thrown by a weaver.

Sheet.....What is thrown over a bed, &c.

Shutter.....What is thrown to or closed to guard a window.

ROOT SIT.... (To sit.)

Set.....To make to sit.

Settle.....To keep setting a thing that requires some effort to make it sit.

Seat.....The place where one sits.

Saddle.....The place where one sits on a horse.

ROOT SLAC... (Slow.)	Slack .....The modern form of the word. Slow .....Another form of the word. Sloth.....The state of being slow. Also the name of an animal. Slug.....A worm that is slow in its movements.
ROOT SNIC... (To creep.)	Sneak .....To go in low creeping ways. Also a noun. Snake .....An animal that creeps. Another form of the word *sneak*.
ROOT STIR... (To move.)	Stir.....To move—either transitive or intransitive. Steer.....To make a ship move from side to side. Stern..... . ..The part of a ship by which it is stirred or steered. Store.....A place into which things are moved or stirred. Start.....The act of beginning to stir.
ROOT STRING (To bind up.)	Strong.....A strong person is a person whose muscles and nerves are well strung. The word *strong* is only another form of *strung*. Strangle.....To throttle with a string. Strength.....The state of being strong or strung.
ROOT TAEL... (To speak or to number.)	Tale.....A story or number told. Talk .....The act of telling. Toll.....What is numbered or paid. Teller.....A person in a bank who counts money.

ROOT TREOW (To believe.)	Trow .....*Another form of the word.* True .....What ought to be believed. (Adjective.) Truth .....What ought to be believed. (Noun.) Trust .....Belief (in a person). Trustee .....A person believed or trusted in. Troth .....Faith or belief.
ROOT WAD... (To go.)	Wade .....To go (in water). Waddle .....To go with a broken unsteady motion. (A diminutive. Compare *shove*, *shuffle*.) Way .....The road on which one goes. Wain .....A cart for a way or road. Waggon.....*Another form of* wain. Wide .....What requires a great deal of going to cross.
ROOT WAR... (To look after.)	Wary .....A cautious person who looks after himself. Aware .....Looking after some particular thing. Ward .....A person looked after by a guardian. Warden.....A person who looks after (a castle).
ROOT WIT.... (To know.)	Wit .....*Formerly* knowledge, *now* funny or humorous sayings. Witness .....A person who has seen and knows. Wise .....*Formerly* knowing, *now* thoughtful and sensible. Wisdom.....The state of being wise.

Root WRARST (To pull or twist.)	Wrest	To pull away.
	Wrist	The part of the arm that wrests.
	Wrestle	To keep wresting or pulling about. (A diminutive or continuative. Compare *wade* and *waddle*, *wag* and *waggle*.)

CHAPTER IV.

The Mistakes and Malformations of the English Language.

Just as individual men may and do make mistakes, so a nation, or the mind of a nation, may make mistakes in building up or forming its language. The number of these mistakes or malformations in the English language is not large; but it is important to be acquainted with them, and to understand how they arose.

I. One of the most striking errors in formation is visible in the word *its*. This word occurs once only in the authorised version of the Bible, and most probably did not come into general use until after Milton's time. The proper possessive for *it* is *his*; and *its* is as grave a blunder as *she's* would be instead of *her* *

* The corresponding blunder in Latin would be *illudius* for *illius*.

II. The larger number of errors have, however, been made in spelling; and these have generally arisen from following false analogies. Thus:

(a.) We spell *could* with an *l*, in imitation of *should* and *would*. But the old English forms are *kouthe* and *coude*. We still preserve the former spelling in the compound *uncouth*, which formerly meant *unknown*, and now means *awkward* or *boorish*.

(b.) The word *messenger*, which we derive from the French *messager*, has an interpolated *n*. If we say it, we ought also to say *sassenger* for *sausage*.

(c.) The misappropriation of the *n* in the little word *an* (commonly called the indefinite article) has of itself given rise to a specific class of errors. For example,

we say, *a nag*, when we ought to say *an ag* (the Danish is *øg*);

we say, *a newt*, when we ought to say *an ewt* (or *eft*, which is the same word);

and we say, *an adder*, when we ought to say *a nadder*.*

(d.) It would be too long to enumerate all the errors in spelling that occur in our language; but the following are a few of the most prominent:

Grocer ought to be spelt *Grosser*, as it originally meant a person who sells in the *gross*.

* A similar error has occurred in French, which says *lierre*, *ivy*, instead of *l'hierre*.

Whole ought to be spelt *Hole*, from *heal*.

Policy (of insurance) *Pollicy*, as it comes from the Lat. *polliceor*, to promise.

Island ,, ,, *Eiland* or *Eyland*; the *s* is an interloper.

Gooseberry ,, ,, *Gorseberry*.

Foxglove ,, ,, *Folk's glove*.

Those errors which arise from the corruption of foreign words, as *beefeater* for *buffetier*, *kicksharws* for *quelques choses*, and *hocus pocus* for *hoc est corpus*, need not be discussed here.

EXERCISES.

A I.

Select the Noun sentences from the following :—

1. The report is, that you are quitting England.
2. The cry of hundreds of thousands was that they were English, and not French.
3. He thought I was a ghost!
4. Thou seest I am calm.
5. Are you sure you have everything ready ?
6. I am glad you're hungry.
7. He'd prove a buzzard is no fowl, and that a lord may be an owl.
8. She fancied the gentleman was a traveller, and that he would be glad to eat a bit.
9. That materials for such a collection existed, cannot be disputed.
10. 'Tis strange they come not.
11. The fact is, I've ordered the carriage to be here in about a quarter of an hour's time.
12. It was stipulated that Peter should not remain within an hundred miles of the State.

II.

1. How he can is doubtful : that he never will is sure.
2. They told me that your name was Fontibell.
3. They will admit that he was a great poet ; but deny that he was a great man.
4. The people boasted that they lived in a land flowing with milk and honey.
5. Mr. Pounce was desirous that Fanny should continue her journey with him.

6. Persuasion in me grew that I was heard with favour.
7. They made a bargain that they would never forsake each other.
8. The principle that the King of England was bound to conduct the administration according to law was established at a very early period.
9. What followed was in perfect harmony with the beginning.
10. What he lived was more beautiful than what he wrote.
11. Throughout the town 'tis told how the good Squire gives never less than gold.
12. The gray warriors prophesied,
    How the brave boy, in future war,
    Should tame the Unicorn's pride—
    Exalt the Crescent and the Star.

III.

1. And come you now to tell me John has made his peace with Rome?
2. I do not mean to imply that he was a brave man.
3. That there should have been such a likeness is not strange.
4. I have heard that men of few words are the best men.
5. God forbid that I should wish them severed.
6. To the King of France it mattered little which of the two English parties triumphed at the elections.
7. The circumstance that they were some centuries behind their neighbours in knowledge is well known.
8. Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?
9. Forgive me that I break upon thee thus.
10. I replied that he confounded the operations of the pen and the pencil.
11. I have been told by my friends that I was rather too modest.
12. My uncle has no idea that I have been here.
13. Is it not enough that to this lady thou hast been false?

IV.

1. The question standeth thus: Whether our present five-and-twenty may hold up head without Northumberland?

2. It is well known that the entertainer provides what fare he pleases.
3. What thou could'st, thou did'st.
4. What reason weaves by passion is undone.
5. Whate'er this world produces it absorbs.
6. From the Duke comes all—
   Whate'er we hope, whate'er we have.
7. What we think ought to be, we are fond to think will be.
8. You said nothing of how I might be dungeoned as a madman.
9. They have had a dozen consultations about how the hawk is to be prepared for the morning's sport.
10. O that I was safe at Clod Hall!
11. O God, that I were buried with my brothers!
12. That a King's children should be so conveyed! so slackly guarded!

V.

Select the Adjectival sentences from the following :—

1. Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth.
2. The tenant usually contrived to raise such a crop of oats or barley, as afforded meal for his family.
3. The wretch that works and weeps without relief,
   Has one that notices his silent grief.
4. For they that fly may fight again,
   Which he can never do that's slain.
5. He shall find a colt whereon never man sat.
6. The love wherewith I love you is not such as you would offer me.
7. Northumberland, thou ladder—wherewithal
   The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne.
8. Who alone suffers, suffers most i'the mind.
9. Who venerate themselves, the world despise.
10. Who murders time, he crushes in the birth a power ethereal.
11. Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
    That man is great indeed.
12. Plead for him that will, I am resolved.

VI.

1. That time best fits the work we have on hand.
2. And it was fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet.
3. In every circle you engross the whole conversation, where you say a thousand silly things.
4. That is the object whereabout they are conversant.
5. I know no cause why I should welcome grief.
6. And all we can absolve thee shall be pardoned.
7. The blood and courage that renownëd them
   Runs in your veins.
8. In his old age Diogenes was taken captive by pirates, who carried him to Crete.
9. A people whom I have not known shall serve me.
10. Not all who break his bread are true.
11. We came unto the land whither thou sentest us.
12. I have a grief admits no cure.

VII.

Select the Adverbial sentences from the following :—

1. The principal apartments, as we have seen, were four in number.
2. When they came to countries where the inhabitants were cowardly, they took possession of the land.
3. But, although Edward eagerly carried the gun for one season, yet, when practice had given him some dexterity, the pastime ceased to afford him amusement.
4. This apparent exception, when examined, will be found to conform to the rule.
5. He got acquainted with Miss C. while on a visit in Gloucestershire.
6. I clambered until out of breath.
7. If rich, they go to enjoy ; if poor, to retrench ; if sick, to recover ; if studious, to learn ; if learned, to relax from their studies.
8. As would have dash'd his brains (if any) out.

9. As night to stars, woe lustre gives to man.
10. Now we will have power more to reward than ever.
11. Conspiracies no sooner should be form'd than executed.
12. And such appeared, as when the force of subterranean wind transports a hill torn from Pelorus.

VIII.

1. The impeachment, while it much affected Mr. Toodle junior, attached to his character so justly, that he could not say a word in denial.
2. Before we met, or that a stroke was given, the band had fled.
3. If we have entrance, and that we find the slothful watch but weak, I'll by a sign give notice to our friends.
4. I will go whithersoever you lead.
5. I like a parliamentary debate, particularly when it's not too late.
6. When we arrived in London we drove to the Blue Boar.
7. Now thou art gone, we have no staff, no stay.
8. But, now that their distress was over, they forgot that he had returned to them.
9. They arrived at the Squire's house just as dinner was ready.
10. The breath no sooner left his father's body, than his wildness seemed to die too.
11. No sooner did he land, than he threw himself upon his knees.
12. Wit shall not go unrewarded while I am king of this country.
13. I toiled at the desk until the removal took place.

IX.

1. I have as much forgot your poor dear uncle, as if he had never existed.
2. So glisten'd the dire snake, which, when she saw, thus to her guide she spake.
3. I was preparing to go out when the servant informed me there was one yet to be spoken with.
4. The moment my business here is arranged I must set out.

5. I heard a noise in the street, and, as I approached, perceived two gentlemen in the custody of three watchmen.
6. He rose as I entered, politely, I should rather say obsequiously.
7. The pains are no sooner over than they are forgotten.
8. Scarce were they gone when he ordered them to be called back.
9. Scarce had he mounted, ere the Pappenheimers broke through the lines.
10. The gates were thrown open, and a well-armed, if undisciplined, multitude poured forth.
11. His misery was such that none of the bystanders could refrain from weeping.
12. At this climax of the chapter of accidents, the remaining eight-and-twenty vociferated to that degree that a pack of wolves would be music to them.
13. The instant he understood my meaning he forgot all his grievances.

X.

1. Constantius had separated his forces that he might divide the attention and resistance of the enemy.
2. I came, that Marcus might not come.
3. He now ordered the doors to be thrown open, in order that all who came might see the ceremony.
4. Climb we not too high lest we should fall too low.
5. Haste, hide thyself, lest with avenging looks my brothers' ghosts should hunt thee from thy seat.
6. In Britain the conquered race became as barbarous as the conquerors.
7. His loyalty was in truth as fervent and as steadfast as was to be found in the whole Church of England.
8. It was as black a house inside as outside.
9. As far as they could judge by ken,
   Three hours would bring to Teviot's strand
   Three thousand armed Englishmen.

10. He was poor and ignorant, so far as the usual instruction was concerned.
11. Make me lord of happiness, so rich as monarchs have no thought of.
12. As he hath done, so shall it be done.

XI.

1. As no part of the country afforded such a variety of legends, so no man was more deeply read in their fearful lore than Hobbie of the Heugh-foot.
2. And may'st thou find with heaven the same forgiveness as with thy father here.
3. I am the same to-day as yesterday.
4. By foul-play, as thou say'st, were we heaved hence.
5. Your father was only a sleeping partner, as the commercial phrase goes.
6. Tortured as I am with my own disappointments, is this a time for explanation?
7. And still the less they understand,
   The more they admire his sleight of hand.
8. The more he looked at her, the less he liked her.
9. The nearer that they [beards] tend
   To th' earth still grow more reverend.
10. In proportion as he approached the regions where he expected to find land, the impatience of his crews augmented.
11. In proportion as men know more and think more, they look less at individuals and more at classes.
12. Nor was his ear less peal'd with noises, than when Bellona storms, or less than if this frame of heav'n were falling.

B I.

Analyse the following sentences, and mark the sub-subordinate sentences:—

1. Where a great regular army exists, limited monarchy, such as it was in the middle ages, can exist no longer.

2. 'Tis his highness' pleasure you do prepare to ride unto Saint Alban's, where the king and queen do mean to hawk.
3. Most men, when they knew that her melancholy had its ground in real sorrow, might have wished her happiness.
4. That time, when screech-owls cry, best fits the work we have in hand.
5. I see thee, now thou art gone, as one dead in the bottom of a tomb.
6. If the penalties are regularly remitted, as often as they are inflicted, the law is made of none effect.
7. Thou shalt stand by the river's brink against he come, so that thou mayest be the first to welcome him.
8. He had scarcely finished, when the labourer arrived who had been sent for my ransom.
9. I almost doubt if we can wait until that is brought about.
10. "Where's Walter?" said Solomon Gills, after he had carefully put up the chronometer again.
11. Thou knowest how her image haunted me, long after we returned to Alcalá.
12. The time shall not be many hours of age more than it is, ere foul sin, gathering head, shall break into corruption.

II.

1. I felt that he was present, ere mine eye told it me.
2. You will greatly grieve me if you ever allude to this again, before I mention it to you.
3. I grant the man is sane who writes for praise.
4. The very insects, as they sipped the dew, that gemmed the tender grass, joined in the joyousness.
5. The rich vein of melancholy, which runs through the English character, and gives it some of its most touching and ennobling graces, is finely evidenced in these pathetic customs.
6. If they do this, as, if God please, they shall, my ransom then will soon be levied.

7. It was a common saying in his troop that when the captain laughed he was sure to punish.
8. I concluded also, that, if any of our vessels were in chase of me, they would now give over.
9. I know that I can persuade him to anything, sooner than any one who may be related to him.
10. As we did not know but that the crowd might be very great when we arrived, we started at seven.
11. Who knows, thought I, that in some of the strange countries which I am doomed to visit, but that I may fall in with, and shoot one of these terrific monsters?
12. You must declare whether you determine to act a treason against him who is your lord and sovereign, or whether you will serve him faithfully as long as he rules with justice.

III.

1. It ate the food it ne'er had ate.
2. When maidens, such as Hester, die,
   Their place ye may not well supply.
3. I remember, I remember,
   The house where I was born,
   The little window where the sun
   Came peeping in at morn.
4. Oft in the stilly night,
   Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
   Fond memory brings the light
   Of other days around me.
5. Such pains she had
   That she in half a year was mad,
   And in a prison housed.
6. Ye know me then, that wicked one, who broke
   The vast design and purpose of the king.
7. I see, not feel, how beautiful they are.

8. When the hours of day are numbered,
   And the voices of the night
   Wake the better soul, that slumbered,
   To a holy, calm delight;
   Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
   And, like phantoms grim and tall,
   Shadows from the fitful fire-light,
   Dance upon the parlour-wall;
   Then the forms of the departed
   Enter at the open door.
9. It is the land that freemen till,
   That sober-suited freedom chose,—
   The land where, girt with friends or foes,
   A man may speak the thing he will.

IV.

1. He slew that which he loved, unknowing what he slew.
2. And, whereas I was black and swart before,
   With those clear rays which she infused on me,
   That beauty I am blessed with which you see.
3. And hence it is that, whereas the quality which first strikes us in most poets is sensibility, the first quality which strikes us in Goethe is intellect.
4. We turn with very great interest to such anecdotes as we chance to meet, which are connected with his early days, when he ruled this mighty realm.
5. As he was placed under her care when he was a child, she had ample opportunities of forming an estimate of his character, from the entire confidence which he reposed in her.
6. This attachment was so strong that he would ever linger by the side of his tutor, and listen in rapt attention to anything he said.
7. It is a sure mark of mediocrity in all things, when a man is satisfied with himself, and sees nothing beyond the narrow limits in which he is imprisoned.

8. Experience teaches us that the practice of duty becomes more easy in proportion as we advance towards the good.
9. It was necessary to have lighted flambeaux as they traversed the gloomy way which led to the dark and dreary caverns where the iron cage was deposited.
10. The convent at Kasheya is famous for a large natural grotto, where St. Anthony is said to have studied and performed his penances, and which is now used to confine maniacs in until they are cured.
11. 'He through heaven,
That opened wide her blazing portals, led
To God's eternal house direct the way—
A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the galaxy, that milky way,
Which nightly as a circling zone thou seest
Powdered with stars.
12. All within
Proclaimed that Nature had resumed her right,
And taken to herself what man renounced.

V.

1. Were their lot
As happy as the rich might be, then they
Would be as noble in their souls as any.
2. Here let us rest, and shelter as we can,
Till day shall come and bring us brighter weather.
3. Old and tattered is that Bible
Which was left a legacy;
Richer far than all the riches
Which were then bequeathed to me.
4. For saddle-tree scarce reached had he,
His journey to begin,
When, turning round his head, he saw
Two customers go in.

5. No longer mourn for me when I am dead,
Than you shall hear the surly sullen bell
Give warning to the world, that I am fled
From this vile world, with vilest worms to dwell.
6. That time of year thou may'st in me behold
When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang
Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,
Bare ruin'd choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.
7. Courage, poor heart of stone!
I will not ask thee why
Thou canst not understand
That thou art left for ever alone.
8. I never ate with angrier appetite
Than when I left your mowers dinnerless.
9. When Geraint
Beheld her first in field, awaiting him,
He felt, were she the prize of knightly force,
Himself beyond the rest pushing could move
The chair of Idris.
10. An I meet with him,
I care not howsoever great he be,
Then will I strike at him, and strike him down.

VI.

1. Hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldest not eat?
2. Villain, thou know'st the law of arms is such
That, whoso draws a sword, 'tis present death.
3. Before Franklin suggested his remarkable experiment, it had been demonstrated that electricity is attracted by points, and, if highly excited, that it discharges itself with a flash and report.

4. It rends my heart
To think the wretched being whom I saved
From hunger's terrible death, and fed, and clothed,
Should now become a serpent in my bosom,
And fold my open heart in her embrace
Of calumny and falsehood.

5. When my sire,
Alphonso great, departed on his wars •
With all the chivalry of old Castile—
Old, seasoned warriors, who had gained their laurels
In many a hard-fought hot encounter;
And all our valorons youth, who never yet
Had stained their maiden swords in foemen's blood—
Heroic spirits panting for renown,
Then I in dark obscurity was thrown,
And forced to stay at home, e'en though my heart
Was wildly beating for the battle's glory.

6. So world-renowned a warrior as thou
To me is far more pleasing than the fair
And flattering courtiers, who sicken me
With adulations, and soft-sounding words.

7. She, muttering somewhat of King Pedro's death,
Gave promise of reward should she succeed,
For all the dangers which I had incurred.

8. The prince will have hard fighting ere he reaches
Proud Seville, and usurps the crown he covets.

9. Valour dwells
In many rough untutored breasts unknown,
Till, as the flint, struck on the steel, gives fire,
Th' occasion comes, their valour shines most pure.

VII.

1. Most men, when they knew the cause of her melancholy pitied her.

2. An honest man, sir, is able to speak for himself, when a knave is not.

3. Ye know the heart of a stranger, seeing ye were strangers in the land of Egypt.
4. O that there were such a heart in them, that they would fear me.
5. They were all damaged insomuch that they questioned him about the affair.
6. And as many as you desire for the revolution, so many shall you receive.
7. As the shutters were not yet taken down, the captain's first care was to have the shop opened.
8. When the daylight was freely admitted, he proceeded to further investigation.
9. Whither I go ye cannot come.
10. As I approached, I perceived two gentlemen in custody of three watchmen.
11. Since my country calls me, I obey.
12. Freely we serve because we freely love.
13. If you have tears, prepare to shed them now.

CONTRACTED SENTENCES.

I.

Show in what respect the following sentences are contracted:

1. A ramble round the walls will not only disclose a succession of beautiful views, but will reveal a series of charming landscapes.
2. A new road passes by the castle and proceeds across the city walls.
3. A splendid station has been built, and will be large enough for the traffic.
4. The approach to the town is remarkably interesting, and presents a fine view of the noble castle.
5. The parish church of Carnarvon is at Llanbeblig, and stands in its loneliness near the castle wall.

6. The state apartments appear to have been spacious, commodious, and handsomely ornamented, and were enriched with elegant tracery.
7. The light is produced by twenty-one lamps, and is distinctly visible at a distance of ten leagues.
8. The sea of the Menai abounds with fish, and is remarkable for the capture of many strange monsters of the deep.
9. Holborn is a business street, and is thronged with busy crowds.
10. They offered him money and gave him food.
11. His afflictions were too much for him, and shortened his days.
12. Everybody heard him with concern, and offered to help him.

II.

1. He stopped in his story and wept bitterly.
2. Two old men usually come out to them and lead them in.
3. They go round from house to house, and tell the inmates the same story.
4. Our people are apt to crowd round them, gaze upon them, and incommode them.
5. Your glorious standard launch again,
   To match another foe,
   And sweep through the deep
   While the stormy tempests blow.
6. The air expands and becomes lighter by heat.
7. He sustained and comforted his sorrowing family.
8. The cat has claws, and so was intended to seize its prey.
9. He possesses many talents, and is too apt to be proud of them.
10. They have practised good actions, and take a pleasure in them.
11. He has started for the camp, and will soon arrive there.
12. Parliament met and discussed the new reform bill.

III.

1. John and Henry are here.
2. William III. and Mary succeeded James II.

3. The king of England and the king of France met near Ardres.
4. The prince and the princess were sentenced to death.
5. The crocus and the bluebell are spring flowers.
6. Not his enemy but his friend has done him harm.
7. The trade winds and monsoons are permanent.
8. The mountains and the valleys were covered with snow.
9. Gold and silver are precious metals.
10. The French and the English were frequently at war with each other.
11. Neither the brother nor the sister was present.
12. The classics and the modern languages formed his nightly studies.

IV.

1. The young lady and the three other little girls were successively introduced to the uncle.
2. Palaces and pyramids do slope their heads to the foundations.
3. The Austrians and the Prussians were united against the Danes.
4. The Conservatives and the Liberals were unanimous on this occasion.
5. Fir-cones, nuts, acorns, and the bark and young shoots of trees constitute the squirrel's food in the spring and early summer.
6. The south aisle and the south side of the nave are gone.
7. Fruit and vegetables surround one on every side in Covent Garden Market.
8. A frigate and three other vessels were sent to the coast of Africa.
9. The Highlanders, the Irish, and the Welsh belong to the same race.
10. Lancashire and Cheshire are adjoining counties.
11. Nine of our first eleven and two of our second played the closing match of the season.

V.

1. The sun shines on mountain and vale.
2. We can never succeed without application and study.
3. He admires the writings of Cowper and Wordsworth.
4. The Thames is one of the London streets, and by no means the least important of them.
5. He worked ten sums in proportion and four in interest.
6. The master taught mathematics and writing.
7. The clerk recorded the verdict of the jury, and the sentence of the judge.
8. They played Rugby last week and Charter House the week before.
9. They sent him a cricket ball and a new bat.
10. Open both window and door.
11. The allied armies won the battle of Alma, and afterwards the battle of Inkermann.
12. He visited his old friends at Bowdon, and a week later those at Manchester.

VI.

1. Pope was inclined to raillery and sarcasm.
2. He applied to a merchant, and afterwards to a banker, to discount a bill of exchange.
3. Napoleon admired the expression and calmness of the sergeant.
4. He afterwards promoted the sergeant and his younger brother to the rank of lieutenant.
5. He had learned neither the geography nor the history lesson.
6. The doctor was called to visit a lady in Chelsea, and another patient in Kensington.
7. Hear attentively the noise of his voice and the sound proceeding out of his mouth.
8. He directeth the thunder under the whole heaven, and His lightning unto the ends of the earth.
9. Bring hither the timbrel and the pleasant harp with the psaltery.

10. Wealth maketh many friends and many neighbours.
11. A fool despiseth instruction and reproof.
12. Let another man praise thee and not thine own mouth; a stranger and not thine own lips.

CONTRACTED AND COMPLEX SENTENCES MIXED.

In the following sentences state when the sentence which begins with *who* or *which* is principal or subordinate, and also whether the *who* or *which* is a *connective* or a *limitative* :—

1. I saw the man who spoke to you yesterday.
2. They met a policeman, who told them he had seen a suspicious character lurking in the lane.
3. Ill blows the wind that profits nobody.
4. The nurse sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick, whom snoring she disturbs.
5. In general, Mr. Burchell was fondest of the company of children, whom he used to call harmless little men.
6. Age, which lessens the enjoyment of life, increases the desire of living.
7. The cat, which you despise so much, is a very useful animal.
8. The cat which you despise so much is a very useful animal.
9. She had learned it from Mrs. Wood, who had heard it from her husband, who had heard it from his landlord, who had been let into the secret by the little boy who cleans the shop.
10. On the fifth day of the moon, which, according to the custom of my forefathers, I always keep holy, after having washed myself and offered up my morning devotion, I ascended the high hills of Bagdad.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

A

1. A famous physician advised a patient, who was rather overfed, to live on sixpence a day and earn it.
2. We had not gone twenty yards, when the quick eyes of one of my little companions detected a gorgeous sea-anemone in a pool.
3. If we believed that the traveller was telling us the truth, how eagerly would we listen to his descriptions!
4. The boy who enters the workshop of the machinist does so generally as an apprentice.
5. Among the animal coco-eaters, the number of which is large, the first place may be given to the monkeys.
6. It may be one of the Roman fragments which are so abundantly scattered in the neighbourhood.
7. Bubbling up from cool springs, came the water, which was received in stone basins fixed for the purpose.
8. The red poppy can yield a hundred flowers from one root, each of which flowers can develop no less than five hundred seeds.
9. A French farmer may sue his neighbour who neglects to destroy the thistles upon his land.
10. There is a land of pure delight
    Where omelets grow on trees,
    And roasted pigs come crying out,
    O! eat me if you please.
11. Their gluttony overcomes the reasoning, which tells them they might secure an abundance at a later period.
12. But know, O philosophic observer, that that sound of the engine is like the champ and trample of a thousand horse.
13. It must have lain in the spot whence it was removed, for more than two hundred years.

14. Were I to take up the opposite side of the question, I might describe the deserted homes I have seen.
15. And Vivien, like the tenderest-hearted maid
That ever bided tryst at village stile,
Made answer.

B

1. Unwary persons who arrive too late, are hopelessly excluded from the town, unless, by the report of fire-arms, or by inordinately vigorous shouting, they can attract some one to the gate.
2. The industry of the peasants is oppressed by severe, regular, and customary exactions, besides those that may be imposed from time to time by the tyranny of officials who grasp at the property of the poor.
3. It was surrounded in every other direction by hills, rising ridge after ridge from the plain, until they were lost in the purple mountains that limited the distant prospect.
4. After he had descanted upon that seller's theme, the excellence of his property, he begged that we would taste his coffee, which he had ordered to be prepared for us.
5. Let us observe the common case of a fortified town, in possession of a cereal colony, such as we may take a wheat field to be, walled with its hedges, and moated with its ditches.
6. The nuts are washed away by the waves, and are carried by the currents, until, growing heavy and saturated with sea-water, they are left to germinate upon far-distant coasts and newly-formed islands.
7. The Arabic, Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British voyagers have planted coco-palms wherever their vessels have sailed, or wherever any of their settlements have rested.
8. Where Esquimaux do live out a fair period of life, it is but reasonable to suppose that Europeans may subsist and survive for several years.

9. However exaggerated the statement may be that whole races exist who cannot count their fingers, the capacity for calculation furnishes a good measure of the civilisation that has been attained by a race.
10. Persons familiar with the soldier-crab of the British coasts can imagine the appearance of the largest sepoy-crabs, by supposing the soldier-crab of a size measured by feet instead of inches.
11. When they cannot find fruits, and are pressed by hunger, they mount, generally in the night, to the nuts which will not descend to them.
12. The world of fools has such a store,
That he who would not see an ass
Must bide at home, and bolt his door,
And break his looking-glass.
13. And Enid, but to please her husband's eye,
Who first had found and loved her in a state
Of broken fortunes, daily fronted him
In some fresh splendour.
14. Clime of the unforgotten brave!
Whose land, from plain to mountain-cave,
Was Freedom's home or Glory's grave!
Shrine of the mighty! can it be
That this is all remains of thee?
15. When a seed germinates or sprouts, chemical changes take place in it, by means of which the starch is converted into sugar, carbonic acid is evolved, and heat is produced.

C.

1. And when the downward sun has left the glens,
Each mountain's rugged lineaments are traced
Upon the adverse slope, where stalks gigantic
The shepherd's shadow, thrown across the chasm,
As on the topmost ridge he homeward hies.

2. If it were done, when 'tis done, then it were
Well it were done quickly.
3. This law, though custom now diverts the course,
As nature's institute, is yet in force.
4. In yonder cot, along whose mouldering walls,
In many a fold the mantling woodbine falls,
The village matron kept her village school.
5. Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
6. While thus I called, and stray'd, I knew not whither,
From where I first drew air, and first beheld
This happy light, when answer none returned,
On a green shady bank, profuse of flowers,
Pensive I sat me down.
7. (For) he whose humours spurn law's awful yoke,
Must herd with those by whom law's bonds are broke.
8. Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.
9. What your bounded view, which only saw
A little part, deemed evil is no more.
10. Lovelier is the cold moon's light,
Brightening through the spheres of night,
When every wind that whistles near,
Pours melody upon the ear.
11. Tell me, ye shining hosts,
That navigate a sea that knows no storms,
Beneath a vault unsullied with a cloud,
If from your elevation, whence ye view
Distinctly scenes invisible to man,
And systems of whose birth no tidings yet
Have reached this nether world, ye spy a race
Favoured as ours?

12. When the warm sun, that brings
Seed-time and harvest, has returned again,
'Tis sweet to visit the still wood, where springs
The first flower of the plain.

D

1. Inasmuch as Nature is resolved to spread her carpet where she can, and man knows very well that the green carpet with its pretty little flower patterns—which we call weeds—must be taken up wherever the ground is to be tilled for special uses of his own, the need of constant watchfulness is obvious enough.
2. The valley at our feet was, perhaps, five miles in diameter, covered with rich, dark-green pasture, intersected by two small rivers, relieved by groves and hedges of hornbeam, and dotted by flocks of sheep and herds of cattle.
3. Our horses being first secured to neighbouring trees, large, circular, flexible cakes of unleavened bread were thrown upon the ground, and on these, as on a dish, the lamb was placed.
4. To pass from theological and philosophical truth to the truth of civil business, it will be acknowledged, even by those that practise it not, that clear and round dealing is the honour of man's nature.
5. O Winter, ruler of the inverted year,
Thy scatter'd hair with sleet-like ashes filled,
Thy breath congealed upon thy lips, thy cheeks
Fringed with a beard made white with other snows
Than those of age, thy forehead wrapt in clouds,
A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne
A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,
But urged by storms along its slippery way,—
I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st,
And dreaded as thou art!

6. Then—as a stream that spouting from a cliff
Fails in mid air, but gathering at the base
Re-makes itself, and flashes down the vale—
He spoke in passionate utterance.

7. And then, indulging in a playful application of the rule of three, he would compute that if the screw propeller costs the nation twelve hundred pounds, the entire cost of a pair of marine engines, with extras and accessories, would be from thirty-five to forty thousand pounds.

8. And moving toward a cedarn cabinet,
Wherein she kept them folded reverently
With sprigs of summer laid between the folds,
She took them, and array'd herself therein,
Remembering when first he came on her
Drest in that dress, and how he loved her in it.

9. And moving out they found the stately horse,
Who, now no more a vassal to the thief,
But free to stretch his limbs in lawful fight,
Neigh'd with all gladness as they came, and stoop'd
With a low whinny towards the pair.

10. You have long languished under the dominion of Rest, an impotent and deceitful goddess, who can neither protect nor relieve you, but resigns you to the first attacks of either Famine or Disease, and suffers her shades to be invaded by every enemy and destroyed by every accident.

11. As Alexander the Sixth was entering a little town in the neighbourhood of Rome, which had been just evacuated by the enemy, he perceived the townsmen busy in the market-place in pulling down from a gibbet a figure which had been designed to represent himself.

E.

1. In the early part of the night it had rained in heavy showers now and then, and there were one or two faint flashes of lightning, and some heavy peals of thunder, which rolled

among the distant hills in loud shaking reverberations, which gradually became fainter and fainter, until they grumbled away in the distance in hoarse murmurs, like the low notes of an organ in one of our old cathedrals; but now there was neither rain nor wind—all nature seemed fearfully hushed; for, where we lay, in the smooth bight, there was no swell, not even a ripple, on the glass-like sea; the sound of the shifting of a handspike, or the tread of the men as they ran to haul in a rope, or the creaking of the rudder, sounded clearly and distinctly.

2. The breeze, towards noon of the following day, had come up in a gentle air from the westward, and we were gliding along before it like a spread eagle, with all our light sails abroad to catch the sweet zephyr, which was not even strong enough to ruffle the silver surface of the land-locked sea, that glowed beneath the blazing mid-day sun, with a dolphin here and there cleaving the shining surface with an arrowy ripple, and a brown-skinned shark glaring on us, far down in the deep clear profound, like a water fiend, and a slow-sailing pelican overhead, after a long sweep on poised wing, dropping into the sea like lead, and flashing up the water like the bursting of a shell, as we sailed towards a splendid amphitheatre of stupendous mountains, covered with one eternal forest.

3. Ethereal air, and ye swift-winged winds,
Ye rivers springing from fresh founts, ye waves
That over the interminable ocean wreathe
Your crisped smiles, thou all-producing Earth,
And thee, bright Sun, I call, whose flaming orb
Views the wide world beneath.

4. The castle is situated in the very gorge of the pass, into which you have to travel nine miles further, through most magnificent scenery; at one time struggling among the hot stones of the all but dry river course; at

others winding along the breezy cliffs, on mule paths not fourteen inches wide, with a perpendicular wall of rock rising five hundred feet above you on one side, while a dark gulf, a thousand feet deep, yawned on the other, from the bottom of which arose the hoarse murmur of the foliage-screened brook.

5. The morning had been thick and foggy; but, as the sun rose, the white mist that had floated over the whole country gradually concentrated and settled down into the hollow between us and Hamburg, covering it with an impervious veil, which even extended into the city itself, filling the lower part of it with a dense white bank of fog, which rose so high that the spires alone, with one or two of the most lofty buildings, appeared above the rolling sea of white fleece-like vapour, as if it had been a model of the stronghold, in place of the reality, packed in white wool.

HELPS TO THE PREPARATION OF THE EXERCISES.

A I.

2. There are two sentences here.
3—8. *That* is understood.

II.

9. *What* may be broken up into *that which;* and then the *that* is the nominative to *was*, and the *which* to *followed*. Or the *what followed* may be regarded as a Noun-sentence, and the nominative to *was*.

III.

7. *That they were behind* is a Noun-sentence, in apposition with *circumstance*.

IV.

4. Such sentences have understood *I wish* or *I pray*.
12. Some such phrase as *I wonder* is grammatically understood.

V.

1. *As* may be regarded as a Relative Pronoun (always found with *such*), objective case governed by *weep*.
4. The antecedent to *which* is got out of *fight again*, and is *fighting-again*.
5. *Whereon* = *on which*.

VI.

1. *Which* is understood.
5. *Why* = *for which*.
11. *Whither* = *to which*.

VII.

2. *Where the inhabitants*, etc., is an Adjectival Sub-subordinate Sentence.
4—8. The Verb in the Subordinate Sentences, in these examples, is understood.

VIII.

2. The *that* is a Pro-conjunction, and represents *before*. There are many such instances in English, and *que* is employed in French in the same way. So in 3, the *that* stands for *if*.
7. The *now* may here be regarded as an Adverbial Conjunction.

IX.

2. The *which* is simply equal to *and it;* and, therefore, the two sentences "so glistened" and "thus she spake," are two principal sentences. This is one of Milton's Latinisms.
4. This sentence is equal to: "I must go out at the moment when," etc.; in which case "when my business is arranged" is an Adjectival Sentence, marking *moment*. Or, "the moment [that]" may be regarded as a Conjunctive Phrase = "as soon as." So with 13.

X.

4. *In-order-that* may be regarded as one Conjunction.

B.

[It must be observed that not *all* of the sentences in this section contain sub-subordinate sentences.]

II.

11. The "thought I" must be regarded as purely parenthetical.

IV.

6. The sentence "that he would ever linger," is an Adverbial Sentence, modifying the Adverb *so*.

V.

4. "When he saw two customers go in," is an Adverbial sentence, modifying the Adverb *scarce* (poetic for *scarcely*).
5. "*Mourn*" is here an Imperative.
6. "Bare choirs" is in apposition to *boughs*.
8. There are three sentences in this example. "*Than*" is = "Than I did."
9. "Himself" is here equal to "*he himself*," and is the nominative to *could move*.
10. *An* = *if*. *If* comes from the Imperative *gifan (give!)* and sometimes *gif* or *if* was said, and sometimes *an*.

APPENDIX.

There are a great many different methods of analysing, and every teacher has probably his own, which it is most probable suits his own style of teaching best. I give here a number of different methods, which may serve at least to give the practical teacher suggestions.

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

General Directions.

1. Take the Predicate.
2. ,, ,, Subject.
3. ,, ,, Object (if any).
4. ,, ,, Word(s), Phrase(s), or Clause(s), which "*enlarge*" the Subject and the Object.
5. ,, ,, Word(s), Phrase(s), or Clause(s), which "*extend*" the Predicate.

Then arrange them in the following order, because it is a convenient one:—

1. Subject.
2. Attributive Adjuncts of Subject.
3. Predicate.
4. Object.
5. Attributive Adjuncts of Object.
6. Adverbial Adjuncts of Predicate.

Do thus with every separate Sentence or Clause in the Paragraph set before you; affix some letter or number to each, and then describe, by word or sign, briefly, their mutual relation.

EXAMPLES.

(i.) "My wishes are but few,
All easy to fulfil,
I make the limits of my power
The bounds unto my will."

Robert Southwell.

A.

i. Subject: ***wishes.***
ii. Attributive Adjunct of Subject: ***my.***
iii. Predicate: Verb of Incomplete Predication, ***are.***
Complement: ***few.***
iv. Adverbial Adjunct of Complement of Predicate: ***but.***

B.

i. Subject: ***(wishes).***
ii. Attributive Adjuncts of Subject: (1), ***all;*** (2), ***my.***
iii. Predicate: Verb of Incomplete Predication, ***are;*** Complement, ***easy.***
iv. Adverbial Adjunct of Complement of Predicate: ***to fulfil.***

C.

i. Subject: *I.*
ii. Predicate: ***make.***
iii. Object: ***limits.***
iv. Attributive Adjuncts of Object: (1), ***the;*** (2), ***of my power.***
v. Adverbial Adjunct of Predicate: ***the bounds unto my will.***

REMARKS.—A and B are one sentence, contracted in the Predicate, and here separated for convenience only. A, B, and C are co-ordinate. C iv. might be called instead the Factitive Object.

(ii.) "No change of fortune's calms
Can cast my comforts down;
When fortune smiles, I smile to think
How quickly she will frown."
Robert Southwell.

A.

i. Subject: *change.*
ii. Attributive Adjuncts of Subject: (1), *no;* (2), *of fortune's calms.*
iii. Predicate, Verb of Incomplete Predication: *can.*
Complement: *cast.*
iv. Object: *comforts.*
v. Attributive Adjunct of Object: *my.*
vi. Adverbial Adjunct of Complement of Predicate: *down.*

B.

i. Subject: *fortune.*
ii. Predicate: *smiles.*

C.

i. Subject: *I.*
ii. Predicate, Verb of Incomplete Predication: *smile.*
Complement: *to think.*
iii. Object of Complement: *how quickly she will frown.*

D.

i. Subject: *she.*
ii. Predicate: *will frown.*
iii. Adverbial Adjunct of Predicate: *quickly.*

REMARKS.—B and D are subordinate to C: B is an adverbial clause; D, a noun clause. The words "*when*" and "*how*" are connective adverbs, introducing their respective clauses.

The following are methods of analysing more complex and difficult sentences :—

A.

Close to the thorn on which Sir Walter leaned,
Stood his dumb partner in that glorious feat,
Weak as a lamb the hour that it is yeaned.

His dumb partner in that glorious feat Stood close to the thorn, weak	A=P. S.
A lamb (is weak) the hour	B=Adv. S. to A. mod. "weak."
It is yeaned	C=Adj. S. to B. mark. "hour."
Sir Walter leaned on this (which)	D=Adj. S. to A. mark. "thorn."

His	Adjunct to Subject, consisting of	Adjec. Pronoun
Dumb	,, ,, ,,	Adjective
PARTNER	= SUBJECT ,,	NOUN
In this glorious feat,	Adjunct to subject.	Adjec. Phrase
STOOD	= PREDICATE ,,	VERB
Close to the thorn,	Ext. of Predicate	Adv. Phrase
Weak,	Adjunct to Subject ,,	Adjective

A

1. Analyse each simple sentence.
2. Separate complex into simple sentences.

Or, B.

Subject.	*Predicate.*	*Object.*	*Kind of Sentence.*	
PARTNER His Dumb In this glorious feat Weak	STOOD Close to thorn		A	P. S.
LAMB	(IS WEAK) The hour, &c.		B	Adv. to A. mkg. "weak."

C.

Milton.—*Paradise Lost*, Book II., 1—10.

High on a throne of royal state—which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold—
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad eminence; and, from despair
Thus high uplifted beyond hope, aspires
Beyond thus high, insatiate to pursue
Vain war with Heaven, and, by success untaught,
His proud imaginations thus displayed.

S. Satan (1)
En. exalted [=being exalted] [and being] raised by merit to that bad eminence
P. Sat. (1)
C. (none.) (5)
(1) where? Ex. *high* [=in an elevated position] on a *throne* of regal state
(2) of what kind? S. which [throne]
P. outshone (3)
(3) what? C. the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind.
or [the wealth of [*where* [=*the region in which*]
S. | the gorgeous East (10)
P. | showers (4) (5) (6)
(4) what? C. | barbaric pearl and gold
(5) how? Ex. | with richest hand
(6) on whom? Ex. | on her kings:
- - - and - - - (15)
S. [he [=Satan] insatiate to pursue vain war with heaven
En. [being] uplifted from despair *thus high* [=to this height] [beyond hope,
P. aspires (7)
(7) where to? Ex. beyond thus high [=beyond this height]
- - - and - - - (20)
S. [he=Satan]
En. [being] untaught by success
P. displayed (8) (9)
(8) what? C. his proud imaginations
(9) how? Ex. thus [=in this way, or in this manner.] (25)

N.B.—In line 17, "*thus high*" is "an Adverb," modifying *uplifted*; in line 19, it is a Noun.

Or, D:

General Analysis.

a. High on a throne of royal state, Satan exalted sat, by merit raised to that bad eminence:—Principal sentence.

b. Which far outshone the wealth of Ormuz, and of Ind, or [of the place]; Subordinate to *a.* Adjectival, marking the noun "*Throne.*"

c. Where the gorgeous East, with richest hand, showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold:—Subordinate to *b.* Adj. to "*place*" [understood]

Detailed Analysis.

1.	High - - - - - - - - - -	1st Extension of Predicate of *a.*
2.	on a throne of royal state, - - -	2nd ,, ,,
3.	which, - - - - - - - - - -	Subject of *b.*
4.	far, - - - - - - - - - -	Extension of Predicate of *b.*
5.	outshone, - - - - - - - - -	Predicate of *b.*
6.	the wealth of Ormuz, and of Ind	Object of *b.*
7.	where, - - - - - - - - -	Extension of Predicate of *c.*
8.	the gorgeous East - - - - - -	Subject of *c.*
9.	With richest hand - - - - - -	1st Extension of *c.*
10.	showers, - - - - - - - - -	Predicate of *c.*
11.	on her kings, - - - - - - -	Indirect object of *c.*
12.	barbaric pearl and gold - - - -	Object of *c.*
13.	Satan, - - - - - - - - -	Subject of *a.*
14.	sat exalted, - - - - - - - -	Predicate of *a.*
15.	raised by merit to that bad eminence, - - - - - - - - -	Participial phrase, enlarging the subject of *a.*

Or, E:

Name of Sentence.		*Parts of Sentence.*	*Name of Parts.*
(a) Principal Sentence.	1	Satan	Subject.
	2	raised by a merit to that bad eminence	Participial phrase enlarging the subject.
	3	sat exalted	Predicate.
	4	high	Extension of Predicate.
	5	on a throne of royal state	2nd Extension of Predicate.
(b) Adjective Sentence to "Throne" in 5 of *(a)*	1	Which	Subject.
	2	outshone	Predicate.
	3	the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind	Object.
	4	far	Extension of Predicate.
(c) Adjective Sentence to "place" understood.	1	The gorgeous East	Subject.
	2	showers-on-her-kings	Predicate.
	3	barbaric pearl and gold	Object.
	4	where	Extension of Predicate.

The advantage of this plan is that the General Analysis and the Detailed Analysis are in one form, and each sentence or clause has only to be written once.

It is not attributing any extraordinary foresight to Cæsar to suppose that he already saw that the struggle between the different parties at Rome must eventually be terminated by the sword.—*Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Rome*, p. 226.

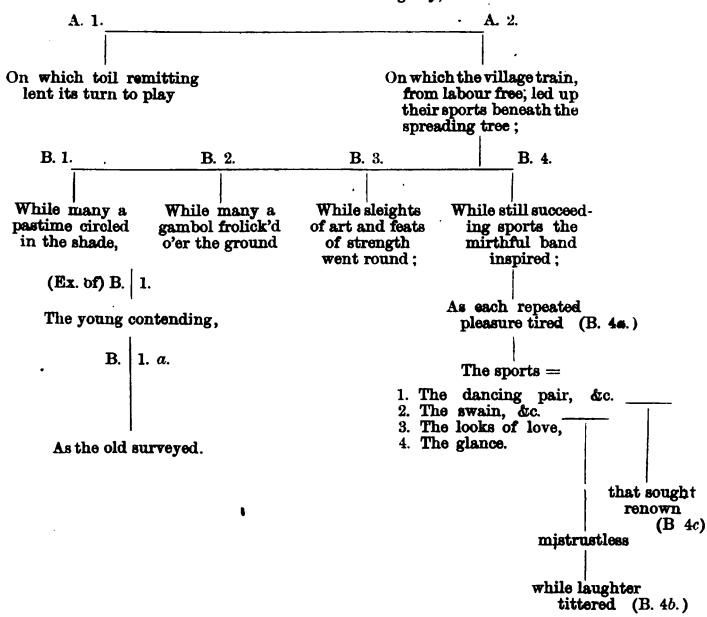
S. To suppose (1)
(1) what? that - - - - = ☞
viz. - - - - | S. he
P. saw (2) (3)
(2) when? Ex. already = *at this early period* (5)
(3) what? C. that - - - - = ☞
viz. - - - - - - - - | S. the struggle between the different parties of Rome
P. must be terminated (4) (5)
(4) when? Ex. eventually [=in the end] (10)
(5) how? Ex. by the sword
P. is not attributing (6) (7)
(6) what? C. any extraordinary foresight
7) to whom? Ex. to Cæsar. (14)

N.B.—*It* in the above sentence is not the subject [or nominative] to "is not attributing;" neither is it properly speaking a *Pronoun*, any more than "There" is a Pronoun in "There are two men in the street." The "*It*" is in fact, a sort of a deputy, or locum tenens, put forward to hold the ground till the great man—the Subject, with his numerous and rather unwieldy retinue, has had time to take up his position in the most advantageous part of the sentence.

F.

P. S.

How often have I blest the coming day,



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No. 8.—Jamie's Frolic.	No. 19.—Aw've worn mi bits o'shoon away
No. 9.—Owd Pinder.	No. 20.—Yesterneet.
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